The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,198.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage.....	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,627 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April.		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle.....	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Negapatam	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore.....	16	„ Coconada.....	28
„ Cannanore.....	17	„ Visagapatam.....	29
„ Tellicherry	19	„ Bimlipatam	29
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalpore	30
„ Cochin	18		May.
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Falso Point.....	1
„ Colombo.....	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down.		
	Apl.	Apl.		Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	5	& 19	Leave Bussorah	23	& 7
„ Kurrachee.....	9	23	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	10	24	„ Bushire	28	9
„ Muscat	13	27	„ Linga	27	11
„ Bunder Abbas..	15	29	„ Bunder Abbas..	29	13
„ Linga.....	16	30		May.	
	May.		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	19	3	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	20	4	„ Kurrachee....	5	19
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay	8	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P, Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 12th April, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CHINA OR NEIGHBOURING PORTS.

THE A 1 British built composite clipper barque "Gleam," 291 tons registered, W. Burgess, Commander. For particulars apply at Byramjee and Merwanjee Dubashes, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort, or to Commander on board the ship, close to Custom House Bunder.

2nd April 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

To sail full, or not full, on or before 10th proximo.)

THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharee," 1,273 tons register, Walter Hamilton Bisset, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship.

Bombay, 1st April 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Ms. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

By every weekly Steamer.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Ham, Pale, Prime Plump, per lb.....	1 0	1 2
Ham, Smoked	1 0	1 2
Bacon, Streaky Hitch.....	1 1	1 3
Cheese, double Gloster, in cut	1 0	1 2
Cheese, Berkley, Cheddar and North Wilts, each from 6 to 10 lbs.....	1 0	1 2
Cheese, finest Stilton, each 10 to 16 lbs.....	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ROSSELET and Co, Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices. Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig),
Manufactured by

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

THE only preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor. whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz.....	1 2	1 4
In jars of ½ lb. each, per lb.....	16 0	17 8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15 0	16 8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
1 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE steamer "Sir Bartle Frere" will have immediate despatch to the above ports.

For optium, freight, and passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Reform," arrived from Gefle, are requested to send off boats alongside immediately for their respective cargo, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

BYRAMJEE PESTONJEE,
Agent for Captain J. Forgeesen.

Bombay, Marine Lane, 7th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Sapphire," Captain Seiders, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

WANTED, several Moulders in Plaster of Paris. Apply James Freeman, Contractor, Victoria Road, Byculla.

7th April 1869.

TO be LET, from 1st May 1869, an airy and commodious Bungalow, called "Malabar Castle," on Malabar Hill. Apply to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

THE undersigned are authorised by the Liverpool Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to accept risks and issue policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all European Ports.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co.

25, Apollo Street, 6th April 1869.

THE Advertiser (an Englishman) desires a re-engagement. He has had considerable experience in retail business both in India and at home, has a thorough knowledge of general business, and is fully competent to undertake the management of a branch or agency. Testimonials of the highest respectability will be given, and a guarantee if necessary. Address Q. G. care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Essence of Beef, Soup & Bouilli, &c., will be sold by Public Auction at 1 P.M., on the 8th instant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be cleared away forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 7th April 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Bruach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Bruach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ELLIS' TESTIMONIAL.—Subscribers to the above Testimonial are hereby requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the National Bank of India, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Secretary to the Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that a Telegraph Office at the Kistna is opened for the receipt and despatch of Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th April 1869.

ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Monday the 19th instant at 3 P.M., at the Association's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, for the purpose of receiving the accounts made up to 31st December 1868, and the report of the Liquidators.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Rohilla," Dougall, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dougall will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Wares, a first class Pianoforte, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Lower Colaba, opposite to the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

On Wednesday the 14th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dosabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., of H. Bedford, Esq., C. E., proceeding to Europe, of which full particulars will appear hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days prior to the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1869.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of the Viegas Slip Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Durbar, Fort, on Monday the 19th day of April 1869, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the report of the Directors and the audited balance sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1869.

2nd. To declare a dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 21st April 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors of the late Cullianji Sewji, Esq., have contracted to sell to Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba and Khunderao Moroji, Esq., all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate on the Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18,130 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 424 of Pension Tax, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 31, commonly known as the Garden House of the late Culliandas Mohundass, and bounded as follows, *i. e.*, on the east by the property of Rawsgur Coovergur, on the west by the passage leading to the property of the late Sonabai, daughter of the late Hecrji Jeewanji, on the south by the property of the said Sonabai, and on the north by the said Gowalia Tank Road. All persons having any manner of claim against the abovementioned property are hereby required to signify the same, in writing, to the purchasers, at the office of Mr. Khunderao Moroji, Solicitor, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim.—Bombay, dated this 7th day of April 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—A batch of 70 superb Australian Horses from "Swan River" just landed ex "Thames," which comprises Horses of all descriptions.

A few Kangaroo Dogs.

A number of Sheep, and 3 Cows in milk.

Orders from outstations will be carefully attended to. Apply at the Byculla Commission Stable.

8th April 1869. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott	Rs. 185
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set minus proportional Compasses, of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott ...	„ 135
Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing best Electrum double-jointed instruments, by Elliott.. ...	„ 115
Mahogany Tray Cases, containing best Electrum instruments by Elliott ... ...Rs. 50 and	„ 65
Sets of instruments by other makers, of excellent quality, ranging in price from ... ...Rs. 5 to	„ 50

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SECOND-HAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.—The following have been left with the undersigned on Commission Sale:—

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
1	6 inch Transit Theodolite, by Elliott	Rs. 310	
1	6 inch Plain do., by Stanley, complete with solid leather cover. This instrument is in every way equal to new	„ 420	
1	6 inch "Everest" Theodolite, by Elliott	„ 350	
1	Pocket Sextant, by C. W. Finch	„ 35	
1	Optical Square, by C. W. Finch	„ 11	

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PEAR TREE WOOD RAILWAY CURVES, by Stanley, the set consisting of 50 complete in box...Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Claret's, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Charlis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.

East India Madeira, of magnificent character.

Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.

Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.

Geneva, best Dutch.

Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.

Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.

Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.

Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.

Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.

Marsala, a pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.

Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.

Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.

Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.

Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.

Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.

Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.

Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.

Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.

Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.

Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.

Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozens, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Oporto or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the year 1842; and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	' Otard Dupuy & Co.'.....	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	' Dunville's V.R.'.....	„ 18	„
Clarets.....	' Medoc'	„ 10	„
Do.	' Lormont'	„ 12	„

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry		Rs. 30	per dozen.
Do.	Port	„ 30	„
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe		„ 17	„
Do.	Do. St. Jullien	„ 12	„
Do.	Brandy	„ 16	per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co.,
3 Bazaar Gate Street.

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.

by the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen.....	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen.....	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen.....	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen.....	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.

PETIT MEDOC.

A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 11	Rs. 12-8

CLARET.

MEDOC.

A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Quarts, per dozen.....	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16
Pints, per dozen.....	„ 8	„ 9

CLARET.

SAINT JULLIEN.

An excellent Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE.

A very fine, full-bodied, Dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen.....	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

CLARET.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

A rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 33	Rs. 36.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of

WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,

in Cases of 1 dozen each.

Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.....	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle .....Qts.....	„ 42	„
Do. Brandy	„ 30	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret.....	„ 23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry...	„ 27	„
Do. Fort Wine of 1840 Vintage	„ 30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 22	„
Port Wine of 1815.....	„ 30	„
Do. of 1847.....	„ 24	„

REMINGTON & Co.

J. & C. WHITE'S

UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PALE DINNER, a light dry Wine.....per doz.		22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a fruity Wine, highly recommended for general use ...		27 0	30 0
SUPERIOR PALE, J. & C. W.'s special "White Seal" brand ...		30 0	33 0
MANZANILLA, a fine very dry Wine....		34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a pure delicate Wine		38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the finest grown		44 0	48 0

A fresh supply of these splendid Wines on sale by the

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

		Quarts per doz. Rs.	Pints per doz. Rs.
SHERRIES.	Charles Tovey's No. 3.....	24	15
	Charles Tovey's „ 2.....	32	17
	Charles Tovey's „ 1.....	40	21
	"3 Crown" Solera.....	44	23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo ...	36	„
CLARETS.	Charles Tovey's No. 4.....	15	—
	Charles Tovey's „ 3.....	20	11
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 C.....	24	13
	Charles Tovey's „ 2 R.....	30	16
	Charles Tovey's „ 2.....	36	19
	Charles Tovey's „ 1.....	40	21
SAUTERNES.	Charles Tovey's 1884..	25	13½
ROSELLES.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel ...	36	19
HOCK.	Sparkling Die Perle des Rheims ...	40	21
BRANDY.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3 ...	20	—
HOLLANDS.	Case of 15 squares	Rs. 36.	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered:—

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
Champagne, Claret.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
Moselle.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.
Per "British Admiral" from London.
Sherry.
Per "Coldinghame" from London.
Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Continental Houses, and in order to obtain the latest novelties have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY		Rs.	Rs.
	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.		
	Fine Arg. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
	Superfine do. do. ...	18	„ 21
	Ballbriggan embossed Silk ed. ...	25	
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14	„ 20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton...	25	
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
	Do. Fancy Striped.....	23	
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks ...	25	„ 45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarring &c., per pair ...	3	„ 6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
	Silk and Wool Pants ...	6	„ 8
	India Gauze Pants ...	7	„ 8
	Grey Merino Pants ...	6	„ 8
	Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton ...	2½	

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN SHIRTS		Rs. as.
	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	
	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz ...	45 0
	White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65 0
	Do. Dress Do. „ ...	75 0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each ...	10 0
	Do. all Wool „ ...	10 8
	Do. Cashmere „ ...	10 8
	Spun Silk Shirts „ ...	12 8
	French Printed Shirts per dozen ...	25 0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each ...	25 0
	Cashmere Do. „ ...	20 0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable) ...	20 0
	Prince of Wales Do. „ ...	18 0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS		Rs. as.
	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	
	The Pall Mall ..... per dozen	7 0
	The Belgian with Tie „	7 0
	do. „	7 8
	do. with Tie „	7 8
	The Shakspear „	7 8
	do. with Tie „	7 0
	The Regent „	7 0
	The Indian „	7 0
	The Improved West End „	7 0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.		Rs. as.
	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	
	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf ...	3 0
	The Rotten Row Scarf ...	3 8
	The Bond Street do. ...	3 8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf ...	1
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ...	Rs. 2-8 to 4 0
	An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties	2 8
	Guyot's Improved French Braces...	3 0
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends...	3 0
	The United Service Brace ...	3 0
	Bridle Leather Belts ...	3 0

		Rs.	Rs.
	LINEN DEPARTMENT.		
	Damask Napkins of all sizes ...		
	Dam

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomn. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
8,140,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay Now	1552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1500
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	200
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	138
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co. 1125

LAND COMPANY.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,310
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	585
2,000,000	1,000	600	all-14	Do. New	425
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	785
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750p.	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000p.s	Fort Press Co.	9000
60,000	2,000	1,200	100p.s	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
100,000	6,000	4,000	125 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co.	3930
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	180to185
30,000	2,500	2,500	190 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	350

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	150	Manockji Petit's	965
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1075
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	225
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dat'on.			
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	111
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	Trdg & P'ship	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	200	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	150	68	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	390
800,000	3,500	2,300	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	600
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	175

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50		Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
...	2,000	300		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 jd.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight.	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108½
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do.	107
5 years' do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 7.

Dods, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Nagpore.
Plumptre, Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Poona.
Strong, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Vivian, Surgeon, 5th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Ives, Lieutenant, 30th Punjab Native Infantry, on furlough, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 29th March, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 244, of the 10th instant, Lieutenant Cahill is appointed Wing Subaltern 2nd N. Infantry Battalion.

Poona, 30th March, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the date specified :—

Lieutenant J. M. Heath, Staff Corps, Adjutant 26th Regiment N. I., and Surgeon Major J. R. Miller, Bombay Medical Establishment, on the 21st March 1869.

Conductor M. Corkery, Ordnance Department, on the 20th March 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 184, 22nd February, Lieutenant H. Martin, Cadre 26th Regiment N. I., will remain with the 24th Regiment N. I., and officiate as Wing Subaltern, as a temporary measure, until further orders.

Surgeon W. A. White, M.D., 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, is appointed to the medical charge of the troops at Deolalee until further orders.

Staff Assistant Surgeon P. W. Stafford is placed on general duty, Presidency Circle.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

18th Brigade Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain J. G. Edwardes from 16th February to 31st May 1869, on private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Assistant Surgeon R. Vallance for eight months from date of embarkation, to England, on private affairs.

108th Foot.—Brevet Colonel C. W. Moore, from 14th March to 15th June 1869, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

1st Battalion 23rd Foot.—Ensign A. J. Hutchinson to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

49th Foot.—Lieutenant W. L. Wreford to proceed to England by the Overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

109th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon T. Candy, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These Officers are not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars.—Cornet R. F. J. de C. Rennick, for four months from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay Castle, on medical certificate.

18th Brigade R. A.—Lieutenant W. H. F. Sorell, from 31st March to 30th April 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet J. H. Newill, from 14th October 1868 to 16th November 1868, in extension, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 5s. 0d. to £7 10s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Rohilla	Dougall	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
	Sapphire	Leiders	Calcutta, Feb. 18.
	Reform	Ferguson	Geffe, Nov. 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	De Courcey	Griffiths	Callao.
	Benefactress	Gibbs	Galle.
	D. Letchmy	Nacoda	Negapatam.
	Tirrell	Morgan	Amherst.
	Ranee	Roullier	Malabar Coast.
	Ashgrove	Fullarton	Liverpool.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Helen Scott, Gribble to Liverpool.
Ship Benevoirich, McDogle, to Cochin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Shove Donard, to Liverpool.
S. S. Arabia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Conemara, to Liverpool.
Ship Otago, to Liverpool.
Ship Mahabuleswhur, to Liverpool.
S. S. Travancore, to China, &c.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 6th, 3-50 P.M.—Mail steamer "Mooltan" sailed for Calcutta, at 3-10 A.M.

GALLE, 6th, 7-19 A.M.—Mail steamer "China," from Bombay, anchored at 6-35 A.M.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 7 Carnatic ..... Rhind ..... London.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 10th Apr., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Apr. 10	Saturday	May 22
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 24	,,	June 5
,,	May 1	,,	,, 12
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 19
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	April 16	Friday	July 9
,,	May. 14	,,	Aug. 6
,,	June 11	,,	Sept. 3

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded on Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of closing Inland Mails, to remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Seroor, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	12 NOON.	11 A.M. & 5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghurry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs.

JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

THE most important clause of the new Governor General of India Bill, introduced by the Duke of Argyll in the House of Lords last month, is that which is designed to abolish the practical monopoly enjoyed by Europeans of all the highest and most lucrative appointments in the public service of India. The Secretary of State admits that the present system of holding competitive examinations only in London gives some just cause of dissatisfaction to natives ambitions of entering the service but not possessed of means to pay the cost of a voyage to England and a long residence in that country. On the other hand, he sees that the proposal to remedy this grievance by the nomination of boards of examiners before whom candidates might appear in each of the presidency towns of India is objectionable, because competitive examinations in this country could not be relied upon to supply us with the sort of men we want to serve the British Government. He therefore offers a compromise, which, if it will not satisfy extreme advocates of the rights of natives, will at all events allow the experiment of admitting a chosen few of the people of India to high office to be fairly tried; and this is all that can be reasonably demanded at present. The plan recommended by the Duke of Argyll, and embodied in the Bill, is that the Governor General shall be empowered to select a certain number of natives to fill appointments specially set apart for them, under restrictions to be agreed upon between the Supreme and the Home Governments. By thus giving the Governor General the patronage of these appointments, instead of throwing them open to competition, we shall escape the danger of having the Civil Service recruited with clever malcontents who would only become servants of the British Government with the hope of one day overthrowing it. The Governor General might be safely trusted to pick men whose loyalty was above suspicion; and most persons will concur with the Duke of Argyll in thinking that, as there is "no risk whatever of the "Government of India being influenced by "political jobbery or family nepotism," the proposed "exercise of patronage" is, in this case, "perhaps the very best mode of selecting "men for the public service." But the great merit of the scheme, in our eyes, is that it distinctly limits the claims of the natives to be advanced to high places under the English Government. This Bill, in effect, says to them—We are not unwilling to prove what stuff the best of you are made of; but we wish you clearly to understand that we can never admit your demand to be placed in all respects on an equality with Europeans. Such being the language of the Bill itself, we are glad to see that the Duke of Argyll refrains from giving any encouragement to the very misleading opinions that have long been current as to the actual or possible relations between Englishmen and natives in this country, and that he condemns as "extremely inconvenient and impolitic" that most unfortunate declaration "solemnly put forth" in 1833 by the Parliament of England:—

"And be it enacted, that no natives of the said territories, nor any natural born subject of His Majesty residing therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

If we were to carry out the pledge contained in this declaration, in sincerity and in truth, and to concede to the natives in practice that political equality with which a benevolent Parliament in 1833 theoretically endowed them, it would be simply impossible to maintain English rule in India. Our Government only exists here by virtue of that superiority of the English race to Oriental races which the English Parliament solemnly declared to be a mere fiction; and it is far better that we should, with Lord Salisbury, open our eyes to the real character of our power here as a military despotism, and let the people know that such concessions as we make are only acts of grace and not tardy recognitions of popular rights, than that we should persist in repeating high-flown sentiments about liberty, equality, and the rights of man, which we do not in the least believe in, and with which our actions are necessarily so absurdly inconsistent that reforms which would otherwise have been gratefully accepted as favours conferred upon a dependent people are now resented as slights offered to the national dignity.

One defect of the Bill is that it postpones to next session the settlement of the much-vexed question as the changes that ought to be introduced in the government of Bengal. There is so strong a reaction in the public mind at home from the old belief in Boards and Councils, that the proposal to improve the administrative efficiency of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by merely giving him a Council was sure to be unfavourably received by English statesmen; and the Duke of Argyll disposed of the arguments put forward mainly by Sir Bartle Frere (who may be regarded as the special champion of Councils) in a minute published last year, by quoting with approval the opinion of Sir F. Halliday that it would be a pity to create in Bengal a Government modelled after that of Bombay to worry the Governor General in the fashion set by Sir B. Frere himself when he was at the head of the Government of this Presidency. No change therefore finds favour with the Secretary of State beyond that of giving the Lieutenant Governor a seat in the Executive Council of the Governor General, so that matters relating to Bengal may be settled without unnecessary correspondence between the general and the local Government. Any alteration intended to prevent the waste of time caused by the practice of incessant minute-writing in India must be an improvement; and we cannot understand why the Duke should have determined to put off doing anything for yet another year. But the most remarkable omission from the Bill is that of any suggestions for the improvement or abolition of the Council of India. The Duke of Argyll accounts for his determination not to interfere with the Council by denying the correctness of Lord Salisbury's opinion that the Secretary of State can do nothing of importance without the consent of his Council. "The Secretary of State," he says, "is absolutely supreme on "financial matters. He has the whole control "of the secret committee, and besides that, in all "matters of policy, including even taxation; it is "perfectly competent for him to overrule the "opinion of his Council." If this view of the relative powers of Secretary of State and Council be as accurate as it is novel, there can be no necessity for any measures to deprive the Councillors of any portion of their authority. The Secretary of State alone, according to the Duke of Argyll, must now be held responsible to Parliament and the public for the policy of the India Office and, practically, the authority of the Council is as limited as that of the permanent officials in any other great department of the public service. That is a satisfactory solution of a difficulty which has hitherto been regarded as a very grave one. It is most desirable that the Secretary of State should have the advantage of the information and advice that experts in Indian administration can give him; but these distinguished men ought to be content with the influence which their superior knowledge and experience must secure for them in all discussions in Council, and to admit that it is better they should be deprived of the power of embarrassing the Minister than that there should be any doubt with whom the responsibility lies for the conduct of Indian affairs.

H. E. the Governor arrived at the presidency town on Tuesday night.

WE learn by a "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary," issued yesterday, that the Honourable B. H. Eills has been permitted to resign his seat in the Bombay Council from the 27th ultimo. Another "Gazette Extraordinary," also issued yesterday, contained the following proclamation :

The Honourable Henry Pendock St. George Tucker, appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council to be a member of Council at Bombay, has, this day, taken the oaths and his seat as a member of this Government.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired yesterday forenoon on the occasion of the hon'ble gentleman taking the oaths of office.

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA Extraordinary," of the 1st April, contained the following notification, dated Camp Umballa, the 27th March 1869 :—

"The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State having, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 5th Section of the Indian Councils Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, appointed Mr Barrow Helbert Ellis, of the Bombay Civil Service, to be a Provisional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, and a vacancy having occurred in the said Council, by the departure on leave of the Hon. G. N. Taylor to Europe. Mr. Ellis has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat, under the usual salute, as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India."

MAJOR GENERAL T. TAPP, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Commanding Northern Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months.

CAPTAIN F. S. IREDELL has, we learn, been appointed to act as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Poona and Kirkee, vice Captain Spens.

WE hear that Major E. W. Lyons has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur, during Lieutenant Colonel Jones' absence on leave.

THE furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant Colonel C. Walker, Superintendent of His Highness the Gaekwar's contingent, is to commence from the 17th inst.

MAJOR T. WADDINGTON, Educational Inspector Central Division, and officiating Director of Public Instruction, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. T. MACKENZIE, Senior Surgeon Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under Rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY ENSIGN J. BARNARD, Senior Barrack Master at the Presidency, to be a Deputy Commissary.

WE understand that some important changes in the subordinate agency of the Bombay Municipality have been suggested by Mr. Arthur Crawford, and approved by the standing Finance Committee. Hitherto there has been but one assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee, who, in addition to his own duties as Assessor and Collector of Municipal Revenues, attended to all the office routine business, besides devoting a portion of his time to hearing complaints and settling disputes, &c. Now there will be two assistants, Mr. H. B. Vicajee and Mr. F. H. Hutchinson, with two superintendents of wards under each of them Mr. Hutchinson will be Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor, and Mr. H. B. Vicajee, Assistant Commissioner and Collector, of Revenues. There will be no additional outlay by these changes, Mr. Hutchinson being provided for by the retirement of an old servant, Mr. C. Durham, and by the absorption of a ward into the rest. It is expected that these arrangements will work much more satisfactorily than those hitherto existing.

COLONEL SEYMOUR BLANE is expected to leave India by the steamer which sails from Bombay on the 17th instant. It is still understood that he will return again in November, and be attached to the suite of the Duke of Edinburgh, and accompany His Royal Highness on his trip through India with Major-General Sir Neville Chamberlain.

THE "Madras Mail" describes the present Governor of Madras, with refreshing bluntness, as "an affable, well read, but indolent diplomatist, who might have achieved greatness had not his bread been buttered on both sides in his youth."

A DESPATCH is *en route* from Calcutta (says the "Madras Mail" of the 2nd instant) abolishing the Southern Division of the Madras Army as a divisional command, and making it instead into a first class Brigade. The Ceded District is also to be abolished as a Major General's command, and a Brigadier General appointed to command the troops at Bellary. The troops at Secundrabad will in future be commanded by a Major General on Divisional allowances probably. These arrangements will leave the Madras Army with only two Divisional commands, the other two being held by Queen's officers. All the good things that Madras officers had to look forward to are rapidly flitting away.

MESSRS. HUME AND CURRIE, of the Civil Service, and Lieutenant Kellow C. Pye, R.E., have been constituted a committee to enquire into certain matters connected with the salt duties in the Central Provinces.

MR. FITZGERALD, an Uncovenanted Assistant in the Financial Department, of the Government of India, has, we observe, been appointed Personal Assistant to Sir Richard Temple, in the room of Mr. Onslow, who has gone home on leave.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces has, we observe, rescinded the notification whereby Municipalities were prohibited from levying octroi on grain. But where local dearth or scarcity still prevails, it is left optional with Municipalities to continue the suspension of the duty, reporting the cause or causes which may have influenced them to do so, for the information of Government.

IT is not improbable, says the "Bangalore Herald," that the designation of Mr. Bowring as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, may be changed by the Supreme Government. Rumour says that as Mysore has been declared an independent sovereignty, Mr. Bowring will assume the title of Resident, with increased pay. The "Herald" adds that the above may possibly prove to be a canard.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation is, according to the "Ceylon Observer," about to establish a branch at Cochin, whither Mr. Dawson has proceeded to make the necessary arrangements before relieving Mr. Dick at Kandy. "Mr. Dunlop, who did so much to aid the Ceylon planting interest in a trying crisis by introducing the system of cash credits, and who is so useful in Ceylon as a citizen, is to continue manager in Ceylon for another year, during which Mr. Duff has been permitted to prolong his residence in England."

A BILL has been introduced into the American Senate for providing a loan of eight milion dollars for thirty years, in bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent. to the American Asiatic Telegrah Company, to aid in laying a submarine cable between California and China. People in China, however, seem to have known nothing of this vigorous patronage extended by the American Congress to the project; and the "China Mail" declares that the Company in question has been hitherto chiefly remarkable for doing nothing, in the way of survey or other preliminaries, to the work for which it was formed.

WE learn from the "Bangalore Herald" that the Supreme Government has at last sanctioned the formation of a Volunteer Corps at that station. It is presumed that Colonel Simpson, who has done so much for the corps, will be the Colonel. The Chief Commissioner, it is said, is permitted to deviate from the established rules for Volunteers in so far as may appear to be essential to the formation of the corps. The Government of Madras are to be asked whether they can spare the services of Col. Simpson, and they will be requested to arrange with the General Commanding the Division for the periodical inspection of the Corps. Officers Commanding Companies are to pass an examination, if they are not in the military service.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.

LONDON, 6TH APRIL 1869.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur has arrived in Dublin and has been cordially received.

The Governor General of India Bill has passed the House of Lords with an additional clause by the Duke of Argyll, empowering the Legislature to deal exceptionally with vagrancy subject to the approval of the Home Government.

The Earl of Clarendon, replying to the Duke of Somerset, censured the operations at Formosa and said that the Consul at that place had been recalled.

Latest intelligence from Spain states that the introduction of Bibles and Protestant books 1printed in foreign languages, into that country has been authorised.

The steamer *Carnatic* with the Outward Indian mails left Suez for Bombay on the 4th inst. at 1 A.M. (7 hours before contract time.)

WASHINGTON, 5TH APRIL.

President Grant has signed the Bill modifying the Tenure of Office Act.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady Fair Dhollera, 10¾d.

Consols 92¾.
Oriental Bank shares ..... £43 10s.
Chartered ,, ,, ... £21
,, Mercantile Bank shares ... £30.
4 per cent. Government Securities 92¼.
5 per cent. do. do. 105.
Exchange on India 1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Total coin in Banks of England and France £65,000,000
,, Notes Outstanding £77,000,000

LONDON, 5TH APRIL, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices are drooping.

Fair Dhollera to arrive 10d.

The ship *Berenice* has arrived from Bombay.

The *Poona*, from Southampton, takes on £38,000 in specie for Bombay.

The *Bangalore*, from Marseilles, takes out £250,000 in specie for the same place.

The Bombay mail of the 13th ultimo was delivered in London on the 5th instant.

The Bombay mail of the 20th ultimo reached Suez on the 3rd instant.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

GALLE, 6TH APRIL, 7-58 A.M.

THE steamer *Emeu* has arrived, having sailed from Hongkong on the 23rd, and from Singapore on the 30th March, and from Penang on the 1st April.

The island of Sado has been taken by the northern party.

The disturbance in Japan seems not to be so satisfactorily settled as the European Ministers suppose.

The report of the death of the Governor of Osaka was unfounded.

The steam ram *Stonewall* has been definitely handed over to the Micadas Government.

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS AT ALLAHABAD.

IT is useless to dissemble the painful truth that cholera, after an apparent lull, has broken out again in H. M's 58th Regiment here (Allahabad) with greater violence than before. The number of deaths in the corps up to the present time from the disease has now mounted to 18, including two women. It is remarkable that, without an exception, all the cases have hitherto been confined to that wing of the regiment which has recently returned from Darjeeling. Everything that prudence and energy could suggest and carry out seems to have been done by the military and medical authorities to allay panic while adopting precautions. There is no dispute as to the danger of fear in cholera epidemics—*i. e.*, as to the degree in which the nervous apprehension of cholera invites its attack; but it is not everywhere known how liable even the bravest men, when crowded together some eighty in a barrack, with sudden seizures occurring, so to say, before their eyes, are to this panic. We are glad to say that the fatal remedy of drinking, in order to drown thought and fear, which is so commonly used in these visitations, has not been resorted to in H. M.'s 58th. One very sad illustration, however, has been afforded of the height to which the distress of fear can rise. A poor fellow's mind became so disordered by dwelling on the subject of cholera that in a paroxysm of anxiety he actually shot himself, as it appears, to get quit once for all of his apprehensions.

We regret to say that cholera has appeared also in what are called the Railway barracks and that several deaths—we think four—have occurred there. —*Pioneer, April 5.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th, 11-45 A.M.—Cable right to FAO; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates Great Britain, via Turkey, 5th April, via Russia, 27th March.

BEORA, 7th, 9 A.M.—Interruption between Beora and Seepree, since 8 A.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 3rd, 5th, and 6th April.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th April.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th April to 8 P.M. of the 7th April is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 15	0 1
,, Calcutta	10	2 11
,, Madras	3 40	8 22

Communication between Bombay and Europe perfect.

REVIEW.

Bombay Code of Acts and Regulations, EDITED BY RAYMOND WEST, ESQ., B. A., (Second Edition.)

WE gladly welcome a new Edition of Mr. Raymond West's Code of the Acts and Regulations in force in the Bombay Presidency. That the work is a most useful one cannot be doubted; and the public should have a decided feeling of gratitude to a gentleman of Mr. West's attainments for undertaking a duty of so laborious and in many respects distasteful a kind. In too many cases the work of conpilation is left to inferior hands, and a whole generation may be made to suffer from an ill-digested and badly arranged hand-book of Laws or Circular Orders. In the present instance we are glad to find that the public has not been wanting in discernment, and has given the most practical proof of its approbation by calling for a new Edition before the first was fully out of the press.

As regards India it would be a great mistake to suppose that the law is so intricate and mysterious as to be intelligible only to the initiated few. So far from this being the case the modern Codes are models of perspicuity; and for his own convenience and protection every one living in India should be acquainted with the general scope of at least the Penal and Civil Codes. Of the latter we have already received one important instalment in the Indian Succession Act, soon to be followed by others regulating the whole subject of contracts. In most civilized countries a study of the law is considered a necessary part of every young man's education. Thus in France no young man of property is supposed to be fitted to manage his own affairs till he has a reasonable knowledge of jurisprudence and of the substantive law of the land: as a matter of course he is sent up to Paris "pour faire son droit." In England only this is not done, owing to the still barbarous condition of the law, which renders it an unfit subject for scientific study. But in India this difficulty does not exist. And when the whole law in force in this Presidency is available in three handy volumes there is no reason why every educated man should not have a practical knowledge of the law under which he lives. He will be doing the work of a good citizen when he helps to change from a fiction to a truth, the legal presumption that "every man knows the law."

While on this subject we may notice the cry which is every now and then raised regarding over-legislation. There exists, no doubt, such an evil, which may be so described; but we do not think it is a charge justly brought against the Indian Legislature. Long ago it was pointed out by Mr. Bentham that it is a sign of a civilized and humane legislature to make as far as practicable provision for every contingency, leaving as little as possible to the discretion or caprice of the Judge. He specially illustrates this in the case of a Penal Code; and asks which is the better physician, Sangrado, whose only prescription is the lancet, or Boerhaave, who searched all nature to devise new remedies? There is in truth nothing so grievous to a people as uncertainty in the law, and on this head India will have no ground for complaint when the process of scientific codification, which has been going on for the last ten years, shall have been completed. The principle on which these codes is based is, that

DR. BEATTY.

It affords us much pleasure to state that Dr. Beatty —a gentleman who, during his residence in Poona, has rendered himself not only generally popular, but agreeable to the elite of society, has received preferment, and is about to proceed to the presidency. The appointments which he will hold in Bombay are Professor of Midwifery in the College, and Presidency Surgeon. During the time he has been discharging the duties of Medical Superintendent of the Poona Jail, and those of Medical Inspector of the Central Yerroda jail he has been the means of effecting a great many improvements in the branches of industry carried on in both institutions. The mortality in the Yerroda jail has greatly decreased since he assumed charge. We may also mention that during the late Abyssinian war, Dr. Beatty obtained the sanction of Government to introduce the manufacture of tents in the Poona prison, by means of which a saving of upwards of 38,000 rupees to the State was effected. His exertions at the time received the thanks of Government. The females in the prison will miss Mrs. Beatty, who took a lively interest in all that was going on. She visited the female prisoners regularly, and remained for some time teaching them the art of sewing and knitting. Many of them did not wish to leave the jail, so great had been the care taken of them by Mrs. Beatty. We have always had in India a great many quiet, well-meaning, ladies who love to "do good in secret, and blush to find it fame."—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SOVEREIGN IN INDIA.

We take the following passages, *apropos* of the proposal to introduce the sovereign into the Indian currency, from a pamphlet entitled "Currency and Indian Coinage" which has been issued by Mr. Rowland Hamilton of Bombay :—

"The attempt to introduce the English sovereign into our currency can hardly be persisted in as a serious measure. It was very natural for the gold yielding colonies to reproduce the sovereign to which they were accustomed and to desire its recognition, which was not granted, however, without some needful restrictions, in the United Kingdom. They were bound by no antecedents, and were perfectly free to adopt any course they desired. But the idea of maintaining an identical standard coin, common to India and the United Kingdom, is altogether premature. There is no real community between the currencies, properly so called, of the two countries, but there is, on the contrary, a very large transport of the metals of which coins are made from one country to the other. England would be liable to have its coin, which it delivers without cost, weight for weight, for bullion, suddenly withdrawn at the option of any one desiring to make an immediate transfer of value to a region entirely out of the circle of the currency of the United Kingdom. For India thus to endeavour to get its coinage, free of expense, from England is more like the act of a hostile power than that of a loyal dependency. The sovereign, moreover, is unsuitable in actual value, and if a seignorage is to be charged at all in India, there is no way of deducing it from the weight of the coin, nor is there any other mode in which an equivalent impost could be collected, for it is practically impossible efficiently to collect a tax on the imports of such an article as gold coin. To buy sovereigns at Rs. 10-4 each, or any other rate, is a most useless proceeding : they are in no way preferable to bullion for minting purposes : they cannot be sent home, against the stream of exchange, without heavy loss : they cannot be made a legal tender, and there can be no object in making them known throughout the country since they cannot be made a legal tender. To issue notes even to a limited extent against coin which is not a legal tender is to incur a risk, not very imminent perhaps, but for which there is no compensating advantage, and for the Government Banks to return them in their accounts as lawful coin of the realm, would only be to profess "the thing whichis not." In exceptional times of pressure—and it is only in such times that the nature of a Bank's advances are tested—it would be only too evident, that it had been false to the public and failed to guard those cash reserves which it is one of its most important duties to maintain. Sovereigns are a first class security upon which any Bank is justified in advancing freely, but on such terms only as will enable it to realize its security without loss, even under those unfavourable conditions which constitute a time of pressure. If such a coin were introduced into a country, like China for example, which has no exact currency system at all, it would no doubt be made useful in many ways; but to foster the introduction here, of a coin which is not made a legal tender, merely intrudes an uncertain element into our comparatively advanced system, and is in fact a retrograde movement. No doubt, the sovereigns, bought at Rs. 10-4, can, if the views here expressed of the right equivalents of gold and silver are correct, be coined with some direct profit ; but the transaction is not one which will tend to facilitate the introduction of a gold coinage on a true basis.

Into the details of the exact cost of laying down gold I do not enter. The costs of transit may probably be reduced by competition, but in any case they form merely a simple addition to the first cost of the equivalent in bullion of the coin required. The chief element in this calculation is the charge, also variable, of interest for the two or three months required for transit out and home and further until the maturity of bills drawn at the usance of six months after sight : for this usance is not merely a capricious and arbitrary arrangement. It at present represents, roughly but fairly enough, the time required for the transmission of those more bulky commodities by which the bullion is paid for and to obtain which for use and consumption in Europe or elsewhere, this bullion is sent out. The want to be satisfied ;—which is the motive power ; —is for these commodities, and if all cost including those of transmission are not paid both upon them and upon the bullion, the demand is not "effective," and the trade will languish and decay. Calculations of this kind are the daily business of Bankers, and the details are liable to constant variations. When once the Government has fixed the equivalents at which gold and silver are to be coined and made legal tender, its task for the time, is completed. The result must be determined by the general causes which govern the relative values of the two metals throughout the world. There is no doubt that the acute and free competition of our Bankers will give local effect to any such changes as far as they are capable of affecting this country.

Only mischief and vaxation can arise from any half measure : the paramount question of the equivalents to be adopted must be considered well and with due forethought. It will be no light matter to change them afterwards. Without forfeiting all right to the confidence of the monetary world the *standards of value* cannot be subjected to more fluctuations on one side or the other : buyers and sellers must needs be content to take some risk for better and worse of change in the best standard attainable ; but it is a totally different thing to shift the equivalents of a double standard, for such changes made with a view of preventing the outflow of the dearer metal, will constantly be in one direction and lenders would thereby be subjected to the double risks of fluctuations in either metal, for it has been shown that when there is any divergence in the value of two metals circulating side by side, it is always the higher which is withdrawn, while the lower remains in the country. If gold is once well established in our currency, its superiority as a measure of value will probably induce the use, not necessarily of the coin, but either of its equivalent, thus fixed and made certain, in gold bullion, for all international operations, inward or outward, requiring the transmission of bullion. Silver would still constitute a large and comparatively immoveable portion of the internal currency, especially when duly supplemented by the coinage of smaller pieces in a full proportion. If, however, its value in the general market were to fall so much, and so permanently, that silver could only be sent to us, and still more if the fall were so great as to make a difference sufficient to cause a coincident withdrawal of gold, some of the broader issues of the question would again be forced on our attention. The change now proposed would hardly be sufficient to produce any such effects ; such a depreciation of silver as would thwart a well considered attempt to introduce gold, can hardly arise except from a concurrence of external and general causes. Such an alternation in relative prices would probably afford conclusive proof that the purchasing power of silver was declining, and in this case the only remedy—and the right remedy—would be to declare, once and for all, gold the only standard, leaving silver in so far as they could be supported as a subsidiary token currency representing the aliquot part of the gold unit. A fall in the comparative purchasing power of gold, on the other hand, would strongly tend to establish it in our currency, and we should have to deal with any question of depreciation if it were considered absolute and not merely comparative—in concurrence with other civilized nations, who will be exposed to the same chances under the same conditions as ourselves. How such an evil could best be dealt with, we need not now discuss ; but it does not in any way follow that the recognition and adoption of gold as the best common measure will preclude a direct reference to silver for the correction of the standard of value for more lengthened periods, should the necessity of any such correction be forced upon us. In any case India would be in a better position by the possession of gold in its currency. The more probable event, however, is that the comparative value of the precious metals will not for some time to come be subject to any such vicissitudes ; that the introduction of gold will be steady, continuous, and in many ways beneficial, though as long as we have a double standard we shall be exposed to a double measure of uncertainty. An uncertainty, however, which need not affect any of the advantages, which we at present enjoy, but threatens those only which we hope fully to attain, and shall attain in part, as far as the gold freely introduced is retained in the currency. We must bide our time, vigilantly and patiently, until a favourable opportunity arises to secure, on the higher basis of gold, the unity and perfection of our monetary standard.

A CURIOUS THREATENING LETTER.—At Manchester Assizes on March 11, John Rimmer, self-actor minder, was charged with sending the following letter to Mr. Joseph Clegg, a cotton manufacturer at Shaw, Crompton, near Oldham, who had refused to pay the prisoner three days' wages, in consequence of his leaving without notice:— "December 19, 1868, Oldham—Ser,—This is to inform you if you dunte peyme i sute you so help my god the furst time i meet you so bewear I have my wages or your life, so help my god,—John Rimmer." For the defence, it was urged that the act was that of a foolish, drunken, ignorant man, and that there was no malicious intention. The jury convicted the prisoner, and he was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE following is the remaining portion of the report of the quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices held on Monday, which we were yesterday obliged to hold over on account of pressure on our space.

FURTHER VOTE FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Chairman said the next business on the list was the Municipal Commissioner to ask a further vote for the Health Department from 1st April.

Mr. Crawford said the best thing he could do would just be to read the memorandum which he had placed before the Finance Committee on the subject, and which the committee had been pleased to adopt. Mr. Crawford then read the following memorandum :—

Bombay, 3rd April, 1869.

To the Finance Committee.

At the Budget Meeting for the current year the Bench made a partial grant for the Health Department for the first quarter only of Rs. 1,22,220, and I was requested at the close of the quarter to come up again for another grant and to endeavour to submit some scheme for the amalgamation of the Engineer's and Health Departments. During this first quarter a steady attempt has been made to initiate a system of amalgamation to the extent of placing the supervision of drain cleaning under the Executive Engineer, and requiring the Inspectors of the Health Department to report encroachments, projections, and dangerous buildings.

The Health Officer, the Engineer Officer, and myself are unanimous in pronouncing the attempt a failure, and we cannot recommend that it be persisted in. I am encouraged to believe that the Bench will not press for such amalgamation in the face of the failure of a similar attempt at Calcutta.

At the end of 1867 the Calcutta Justices, bent on retrenchment, directed the amalgamation of the Engineer and Conservancy Branches. Here is the result of the working of the system in 1868 as reported by the Chairman. After stating how as the year advanced the amalgamation had from time to time to be partially abandoned, he concluded—"On the whole the arrangements have not worked satisfactorily, *and the separation of the Road and Conservancy Department has been determined on for the current year.*" So that the well organized establishment for the general cleanliness of the town which was a year before destroyed in the name of financial reform has been again organized.

The same result would inevitably follow in Bombay.

The Government committee, which I confidently hope will be appointed, will no doubt give this important question the fullest consideration. In the meantime therefore I apply for a grant for the remainder of the current year, nine months, for the system which has been in operation now for 3½ years.

Appended statement, contrasting cost and numerical strength of all departments under the Health Officer on 1st April 1868 and 1st April 1869, will show what earnest and honest attempts have been made to reduce expenditure in every possible direction.

Including the Halalcore branch the total reduction has been at the rate of close upon 2 lacs of rupees, or Rs. 16,646 per mensem. Excluding the Halalcore branch, for which a full vote for the year has been passed by the Bench, the reduction is at the rate of Rs. 10,261 per mensem, or upwards of 1¼ lac per annum. In the same way in the first quarter of the current year Dr. Lumsdaine has been most careful to effect savings and to keep within the Budget grant—he has done so in every item except the removal of town sweepings. He has no control over the cost here, for the refuse to be removed is not a fixed quantity—and, notwithstanding the burning of a great deal of refuse, the cost of removal has still exceeded the Budget grant by Rs. 3,099 per mensem, and such excess will doubtless continue through the year. It follows then that the grant for the remaining nine months of the year must comprise the excess for the past three months and the estimated increase in cost of removal of town sweepings for the remaining nine months.

To this I have also added a per centage of 5 per cent for contingencies. Thus a vote of Rs. 4,19,175 is required.

(Signed) A. T. CRAWFORD.

[An appendix showed the details of the vote required for the remaining nine months of the year.]

The Chairman (Mr. Crawford continued) would probably be able to tell them that the matter was considered in committee, and he had only to ask them to continue the present organisation till the Government recommended its alteration. He could not, in the face of the experience of Calcutta, and the experience they had had in Bombay, take the responsibility of amalgamating the Executive Engineer's and the Health Departments. The thing had been fairly tried in Calcutta, but had to be abandoned, and they had had to revert to the original system. And not only that, in every town in England now, the endeavour of the Executive was to establish the Health Department distinct from the Executive Engineer's Department. The interests and the duties of the two departments were quite distinct ; the hours at which the labourers had to work were distinct, and it was absolutely impossible that two departments of this kind could work efficiently under one head. The thing had been tried in Bombay, and had failed most egregiously. He, therefore, hoped that at present the Bench would not interfere with the organisation which had been worked during the last three years and a half, although it might have been expensive. He would, therefore, propose—"That a grant of Rs. 4,19,175 be sanctioned as a further vote for the Health Department from the 1st April to 31st December 1869."

Captain Heary—Have the roads been under the Health Department lately ?—because they appear to have been so. (A laugh.)

Mr. Crawford said they were suffering from that attempt at tailoring, cutting the coat according to the cloth, instead of cutting it so that it might fit the wearer. When only a third of the sum estimated as necessary to keep the roads in repair was voted, they could not expect to have good roads.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett seconded Mr. Crawford's motion.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlik said he should like to know whether they had the money they were going to vote away, for if they had not, it would be better to curtail some of the votes already passed, rather than pass a vote without having the money. He would not curtail the Health Department, because he considered it the most important department of the Municipality.

Mr. Crawford—Well, gentlemen, we certainly have not got the money—(laughter)—but I have only to say we hope to get it. We have the Certificate Tax Bill passed, which gives us a lakh and a half, and the Town Duties, which are estimated to give us between three and four lakhs, and that will give us a considerable surplus. Of course if the Town Duties Bill is not sanctioned, it will be for the Justices to supplement the income in some other way. But I have no doubt on the score of the bill passing. At all events you must remove the town sweepings.

Mr. Janardhun Sucearam—Is not the income to be derived from the Certificate Tax and the Town Duties taken up by the four and three quarter lakhs which was voted before ?

Mr. Crawford said that last year a reduced estimate of income and expenditure was brought forward, and the Rs. 4,65,000 had been more than supplemented by the two bills now passed.

Mr. Russel Aitken begged to concur in the remarks of Mr. Crawford. When the proposal for amalgamation had been made he had told the Commissioner that in his opinion the amalgamation could not be carried out. But though the two departments should be quite distinct he was not quite sure that they should not be under one head. The inspectors of course should be separate men, but he was inclined to think that the surveyor as head of the two sets of inspectors might work more economically, without the present arrangement, with the Health Officer in his capacity as a medical man. He merely suggested this, but he thought also that some reduction might be made in the salaries in the Health Department, which were somewhat high for the duties then employed, but which, he thought they must be kept quite separate.

Mr. Crawford said he thought the fair and honest attempt which had been made to carry out the amalgamation, although it had failed, should be evidence to the Bench that on any recommendation of the committee that the two establishments should be kept under one head, the Executive would try and carry out such a recommendation honestly and fairly. As to the pay of the Health Department being reduced, the Health Department would perhaps say that the Executive Engineer's Department was too well paid. (Laughter.) These officers were by no means too highly paid. They were much exposed to the sun and weather, and were the hardest worked people in the Presidency ; and he thought it would only lead to inefficiency if they attempted to curtail the pay of these men a little more punctually, it would be much better for them and for all concerned.

Rao Saheb Wishwanath Narayen Mundlik said he had thought that some Justice, better qualified to propose an amendment than he, would have done so ; but as there was no amendment before the Bench, he would simply wish that the gentlemen who had made the motion would put it as a proviso that the grant be recovered by the Income or Certificate Tax or by retrenchment from some other department, for really although the Town Duties Bill had been passed, it was an Act passed under exceptional circumstances. It was very hard to say what the Act would be like when it came back from the Viceroy's Council. And since they had heard so much about the wants of the people and the capacity of the Bench to represent the poorer classes of people, he thought that all that was realised from the Town Duties should be devoted to the payment of the extraordinary expenses which had been incurred by the Municipality, and the ordinary expenditure of which the Health Department was certainly the most necessary, should be met from ordinary receipts, and if the expenses now sanctioned could be met by the Certificate Tax it would be good. It might be met in that way, but any further increase should be met by reductions, for which he thought there was a great deal of room. The whole of the native population of the island, he believed, considered that the present establishments were extremely extravagant. Therefore, he thought, it might be met by retrenchment, but not by the town duties, which were for overbridges and other extraordinary expenditure which the Municipality had incurred or had to incur. He would, therefore, propose the following addition to Mr. Crawford's proposition :—"Provided that the additional expenditure be met by the proceeds of the new Certificate Tax or by retrenchment from votes passed for other departments."

Mr. Mahadew Shrigaonkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Maclean said the Rao Saheb had put out a sort of challenge on account of something which he (Mr. Maclean) had said in support of the motion. He must for his part confess that he was incapable of understanding the merits of the case. The papers had just been read to them, and he, having been absent from Bombay for some considerable time, was really incompetent to express an opinion on the case. He quite sympathised with Mr. Wishvanath in what he said, and so far as his recollection went he believed the Town Duties Bill was passed on the express understanding that its proceeds should be appropriated to extraordinary expenditure alone, and he certainly thought the Municipal Commissioner, when he came forward to propose some other expenditure in any other department of the Municipality, should give them a pledge that there was sufficient ordinary revenue to meet the further expenditure. If the Town Duties Bill should be passed, and perhaps some of them hoped that it would not be passed—(laughter)—in that case it was certainly true that the revenue to be derived from the bill ought to be appropriated to some special purpose.

Mr. Crawford said he had sent for a copy of the Town Duties Bill as passed, and it would show that the bill was passed to add to the current expenditure of the Municipality. The whole thing was altered in progress, and that was the effect of it. But in any case, he thought, the last budget meeting showed pretty clearly that they had skinned every vote to the lowest possible point. If, instead of making a general proposition, any Justice would propose that any one particular vote should be cut down, that would be reasonable and would deserve the greatest consideration ; but to say, in general terms, that the votes which had been already passed—and the very fact that they were passed showed that the Bench had thought them necessary—should now be summarily docked all round was, he thought, scarcely reasonable. Of course it was possible to say, "We will cut the rates for the sake of the Health Department." (No, no.) The only thing was to say so, and the thing would be done ; but they must not then abuse him for the state of the roads or anything else the vote for which was reduced. But let there be a special resolution, and not a general proposition, which could lead to no practical result. They had just been reminded of a long and animated discussion on the subject of establishments. It certainly was, as Mr. Mundlik had said, a matter of opinion whether the establishments were extravagant or not. A committee of the Bench had sat for a very long time and went through them all, and there were only two dissentients to the scale of the establishments, and Mr. Mundlik had been one of them. He might be excused for saying that he did not think Mr. Mundlik had taken the pains he ought to have taken, being a member of the select committee. If it should turn out that their income with the town duties did not come up to the requirements for current expenditure, then he should bring forward a definite proposal for increasing the income by some other means, in the same way as the Calcutta Justices did last year. The Calcutta people reduced their house rate last year from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent. in the hope that they would be able to retrench ; they found, however, that they could not do so, and they raised the house rate again from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) He did not say what would be done here, but if they could not keep their current income up to the current expenditure they must raise their income in that way, and that was one of the conditions upon which the Government of India has been generous enough to offer to lend them money at 5 per cent., thus removing the necessity of their going into the market and borrowing at 6 per cent. As this very large question must come before the Bench in due course—because it would be necessary that the Bench should assent to the proposal of the Viceroy whenever it came—he should hope that this vote for such a necessary purpose would be passed. In a very short time they would have a communication from Government on this subject, and at the same time they would have a revised estimate of the income for the current year, based on the last three months, and they would then see whether they could curtail any vote or enhance their income.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee in a long speech entered into the history of the attempt to amalgamate the Health Officer's and Executive Engineer's Departments. He could not see what the difficulties in the way of such an amalgamation were, and would like to know what they were. By such an amalgamation great saving might be expected, whereas they had not been able to make any retrenchment when the proposal came on. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had said, "Oh, don't cut down any insolated salarios, but cut down something which will give you a large reduction." When they had gone into the quesion, he (Mr. Nowrojee) had thought they would save perhaps a lakh or two lakhs of rupees by the amalgamation, but now to his surprise it had been found impracticable to effect that object. The committee had at first been all unanimous in thinking that there should be amalgamation, and when the report was put before the Bench he did not find any members of the committee declaring that it would be impracticable. He did not think that if we have properly elected Boards it would be impracticable, and he hoped the Bench would not assume that there were any insuperable difficulties in the way. He trusted the Bench would see that the amalgamation was effected and the saving made before this vote was sanctioned.

Mr. Ormiston said he did not propose to give a silent vote on this matter. He happened to be a member of the committee on which Mr. Nowrojee had so eloquently discoursed, and to the best of his recollection the Municipal Commissioner had at first been of opinion that such an amalgamation could be carried out with advantage to the Municipality, though not nearly to the extent of one or two lakhs, for the whole establishment did not come to that amount.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—It is very heavy.

Mr. Crawford—The establishments altogether amount to about Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 75,000.

Mr. Nowrojee—I mean the establishment and the things connected with it, which amounts to about five lakhs.

Mr. Ormiston replied that what was generally called the "establishment" was those who looked after the labourers, and not those who laboured themselves, and the expense of the establishment in that sense was nothing like what Mr. Nowrojee stated. He would support the proposed vote, but he hoped it would not be considered that the amalgamation of the two offices would never be considered again. With the exception of the Municipal Commissioner himself the whole Municipality was in a rather unsatisfactory state at present,—there was no Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer was only acting ; and when things were put in a better state, he hoped there would be an alteration. He thought that could be carried out with economy, but, in the meantime, he did not see that they could do anything less than pass the vote.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee stated that if he disliked one kind of conduct more than another it was that of being inconsistent ; and as the observations of his friend, Mr. Nowrojee, might lead some to suppose that he was guilty of that charge, he would state that he always did his best to give his votes according to his light and the facts placed before him. If he remembered rightly he had seconded the resolution for the amalgamation of the Health and Engineer's Departments, and he then conscientiously believed that was the right thing to do, to make savings instead of cutting down a small salary here and there in an establishment costing lacs of rupees. Since then what had they found ? The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer had all come forward, and stated that they had found it impracticable to amalgamate the two departments without impairing their efficiency. A similar attempt had been made in Calcutta, and it had failed. He had heard the learned Chairman say that the advanced Municipalities of England were now actually separating the departments of health and engineering. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) was always open to correction and conviction, and he did not think right to stick to a view if he saw it was impracticable. He would therefore vote for the vote that had been asked for the Health Department.

Mr. Nowrojee said that even at great inconvenience and sacrifice he would have attended the meeting of the Finance Committee had he known that such an important question was coming on for discussion. But no notice had been sent him that it was coming on, and even in the papers that had been circulated there was not a single letter containing any opinion that the amalgamation was impracticable, and so he had been in blissful ignorance of the opinions on this subject.

Mr. Maclean said he had spoken under a misunderstanding as to what was actually proposed. He thought at first that Mr. Crawford was proposing some further expenditure beyond what he had contemplated at the time the Town Duties Bill for the loan of fifteen lakhs was proposed, and had that been the case then the Municipal Commissioner ought to have guaranteed them against further taxation. But as explained it was different—it was simply the abandonment of a measure of amalgamation which had been asked for with a view to retrenchment.

The Chairman—At last quarterly meeting, when this question came first before the Bench, it was proposed that the vote should be given only for the first three months, and that, in the meantime, an attempt should be made to see if a saving could not be effected be amalgamation of the departments of the Healty Officer and the Executive Engineer. Now it has been found that the Executive Engineer and also by the Health Officer, and agreed in by the Municipal Commissioner, that that cannot to carried out ; and therefore the Municipal Commissioner comes to-day and asks a vote for the last three quarters of the year. Now, that vote is considerably less in proportion than the vote that was taken in 1868. I believe the total vote for 1869 after this has been passed will be less by nearly two lakhs than the total expenditure on the same department during 1868 : and I think that ought to be enough to satisfy my friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

Mr. Nowrojee—That was owing to the natural falling off in the price of labour—not to retrenchment, if you please. (Laughter.) That appeared in the papers from which I have quoted.

The Chairman—I am not going to enter into discussion ; but I think if Mr. Nowrojee will take the trouble to pass his eye over the papers laid before the Finance Committee, he will see that not only are we indebted for the retrenchment to the fall in the price of labour, but also to a reduction in the numbers of the establishment. I don't propose to go into the details, for that would take too much time, but if Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee will take the trouble to go over that paper, he will find what I say is correct. The cost of the Health Department of course is a part of the general expenditure for the year : and I maintain it is the right of the Municipal Commissioner and the Bench to consider all moneys paid into the municipal fund proper as applicable to payments *inter alia* to the Health Department, no matter whether that fund derives its means from the house tax, or town duties, or any other source. I think it would be unwise of the Bench as a matter of policy and unfair to the Municipal Commissioner to say—"While we consider the Health Department as of the first importance, we, not withstanding all other grants having been given, restrict you for payment of this department either to the proceeds of the certificate tax or else to the results of a retrenchment of the votes already passed." I say it would be unwise policy on the part of the Bench and unfair to the Municipal Commissioner, and if the Town Duties Bill is passed and our coffers replenished, I see no objection to the Town Duties being employed this year in the sustentation of the Health Department. Now we have heard something about the poor of Bombay not being represented at this Bench. That is a cry oft repeated, and I hope when it is raised the cry proceeds from something more than sentimental feeling. I should be glad to see some more practical demonstration of it ; and gentlemen who are anxious for the sake of the poor of Bombay should bear in mind that they can practically demonstrate their regard for the poor by an increase of those taxes that fall upon the rich ; and I would be much pleased if any of those gentlemen, who have so much care for the interests of the poor, had passed a much higher house tax for the year 1869. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I should be much more inclined to believe in the fervency of their asseverations of anxiety for the poor. If instead of voting six per cent. of house tax—one per cent. less than the previous year—they had said—"In view of the expenses of the Municipality, in view of the necessity of cleansing the dwellings of the poor, in view of the immediate urgency of making better provision for the sanitation of those quarters of the town in which the poor live, with the prospect of not getting the Town Duties Bill passed, and the certainty of a municipal deficit, instead of making the house tax six per cent. we will make it ten per cent," I could have understood them. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee—Raise the certificate tax.

The Chairman—If I had heard gentlemen at the other end of the table go in for an increased house tax in October 1868, I would have been much more inclined to believe in their anxiety for the interests of the poor, and I hope one of those gentlemen, who is so strong in his advocacy for the poor, will, when we come to sanction the house tax for 1870, see that it is not left at its present low figure. (Hear, hear.) That being my opinion on that point, I quite concur with those gentlemen who say that the Health Department is the most important department of the Municipality, and I quite concur on that account with the gentlemen who say that the proper management of that department ought to be our first duty. I think that a regard for the poor will be best shown by attention to this, for there is nothing which so affects their comfort and essential interests as the efficiency of the Health Department. If you give the poor good water and good drainage, and look well after the cleanliness of their houses, you will do them much more good than even by providing good roads for us who drive in carriages—(hear, hear),—and I would, for my part, be content to run the present risks to my springs and horses if I were sure the sanitation of the town were effectually carried out. (Applause.) Then I think to speak of raising the certificate tax is as complete an irony on any aspirations to attention to the interest of the poor of Bombay as can be offered. What is the certificate tax to yield ? We want four and a quarter lakhs. The certificate tax is not estimated at the outside to yield more than one and a half lakhs, and for the remaining two and three quarter lakhs what are we to do ? To retrench on the other departments ? Where are the retrenchment to come from ? The votes are passed, and a great deal of the money will be expended before we can possibly know what will be the yield of the certificate tax. In fact, the Bench, by passing this rider of the Rao Sahib, would not only hamper the Municipal Commissioner but would stultify itself. We may, or we may not, get the Town Duties Bill. If we do get it I see no reason either in policy or principle why these town duties should not be applied to the sanitation of the town, and there is, according to the views I have expressed, a peculiar fitness about these duties for that purpose, and that is, that the town duties being a tax raised from the poor should be applied for the benefit of the poor. The best way in which we can benefit the poor is by applying these duties to the sanitation of the town, and therefore if I were asked what we are to do with the town duties, I should say devote every penny of them to the sanitation of the town. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I think before they pass this vote the Bench may hesitate as to the question of ways and means. I think they may very well hesitate after what they have known of a deficit at the end of every year, and I think in making this grant they may give it to the Municipal Commissioner, on this proviso, that the payment of this vote, like all other payments, should be made out of the current revenue of the Municipality and no other sources should be resorted to. If the Municipal Commissioner finds he has no funds to meet the expenditure, he should come and ask the Bench to help him out of the difficulty. That would prevent us being as we were at the end of last year—having to get a loan of fifteen lakhs and then going to borrow more. (Laughter.) That I think would be wise and sensible on the part of the Bench, but I must say I do not think it will be wise to limit the Municipal Commissioner in the vote for the Health Department to the proceeds of the certificate tax and the results of retrenchment, as has been proposed by the Rao Sahib. (Hear, hear.) On one point more I wish to express my opinion, that is, as to the possibility of amalgamating the offices of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer. I took a good deal of pains, when in England, to go into that matter, and I found, as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has already stated, that so far from the tendency in England being at all to amalgamate the two offices, it is, if anything, to make the Executive Engineer subordinate to the Health Officer, and you cannot do that under the present constitution of this Municipality. The tendency at home is to increase the power of the Health Officer and place the Executive Engineer under him. How far that may be satisfactory to engineers I cannot say, but that is the tendency in England, and for my own part I am quite convinced it would be an unwise thing in Bombay to amalgamate the two offices under the existing constitution. To have two Kings of Brentford on one throne has always been a very great enhancement of the difficulties of governing, and that would be the case here were you to have the Executive Engineer and a Health Officer, each independent of the other and presiding over an amalgamated department.

Mr. Nowrojee—There was no defect before when they were under one.

Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayen Mundlik said the late Executive Engineer had himself admitted that there was some room for retrenchment, and the Bench had had two specific departments put before it, in which, in the report of the Finance Committee, it was admitted there was great room for retrenchment. He was not prepared at present to go into the details of the workshops and other expenditure. It was not necessary to do so ; it would be time enough when the details of next year's budget were submitted. With regard to his remarks as to the town duties, he would say that the bill was passed, but had not yet become law. It might or it might not become law. It was depended upon the Governor General, but for his part he would refuse to silence expectation on that ground, and the drift of his remarks had been, as urged by the Chairman, that all the votes that had been passed should be met by the Municipal Commissioner from current revenue. If they had a proviso like that, he should say the discussion which had taken place had attained their end. They had heard it declared that there were no funds in hand, and the experience of 1865 gave them a precedent for such a proviso as was now proposed, for in that year they had such a motion and the estimates had been cut down. By the proviso they would have it declared that the Bench in passing this additional vote did not undertake to go into the money market, and a direction given that they could not exceed it, the Municipality would be compelled to make some *prospective* reduction on the charge for gas, provided the Municipality would about double their expenditure. The Municipality could not do this, and must, therefore, fall back on kerosine, and he hoped before long to have it introduced. By these means a considerable reduction on the lighting expenditure would be effected.

The minute was then approved.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The Clerk submitted the minute of the Finance Committee (which we have already published), recognizing the expediency of introducing the Contagious Diseases Act into the town and island of Bombay, and expressing their opinion that the proposal to levy a small fee for each certificate should be fairly tried.

The Chairman said that the correspondence had been circulated, and he would now only move—"That a letter in terms of resolution of Finance Committee be addressed to Government on the subject of the introduction of the Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay."

Mr. Blaney seconded. He had only one remark to make, and that was as to the fees that must be charged from those unfortunate prostitutes who must be cared for. It was a well known fact that throughout the cantonments in India funds had been raised, and the system worked without any chance of hurting the feelings of these poor creatures. The system had worked very well, and he thought it could, with well be called self-supporting. As they had to deal that vice he thought they ought to call on those people to support the system, and he believed that they would do so without any inconvenience, and the Municipality would thus justly relieve itself of the charge.

The motion was at once carried.

GRATUITY TO AN OLD SERVANT.

The Clerk read the following minute of the Finance Committee :—"Read memorandum from Controller No. 42 of the 15th January 1869, on an application of Damodar Anantaji for pension. It appears that Damodar Anantaji was a maistry in the Executive Engineer's Department, that he was discharged on reduction of establishment, and that he is suffering from sickness which will permanently incapacitate him from active work. He served upwards of ten years, and would, under the uncovenanted rules, be entitled to a gratuity of 10 months' pay at Rs. 60 or Rs. 600. It was agreed that the papers should be laid before the Bench with a recommendation that the above gratuity be granted, to be debited to the Grant for Roads."

Mr. Crawford moved that the gratuity of Rs. 600 be granted and debited to the Roads account.

This was seconded by Mr. Chondass Mundjee and at once agreed to.

OFFER TO FARM MUNICIPAL CESSES.

The Clerk submitted a letter from Praujeevandass Damodardass and another, tendering for collecting of all municipal cesses of the town and island of Bombay, &c., for the term either of five or three years.

The Chairman said he did not think the Bench need be troubled for more than a few minutes with this subject. This Pranjeevandass was a clerk with Mosars. Macfarlane and Green, and did not combine in his person the qualities which were required in any farmer of Municipal cesses, and he thought it would be undesirable for the Municipality to farm the collecting of its cesses to any one. He thought it would be enough simply to record the letter.

It was at once agreed to record the letter.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The Clerk submitted a Government resolution on the subject of establishment under the control of the Commissioner of Police, which stated that the Police Commissioner of Bombay had reduced the staff by fifty men, but could not reduce it any further, and that the report of this had received the concurrence of Government.

Mr. Crawford reminded the Bench that Government had been communicated with on this subject, not because it was thought probable that any reduction would be made, but because there was a possibility that such might be done.

It was then agreed to record the document.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

The Clerk submitted the Government resolutions respecting the Drainage and Water Supply Commission, and the appointment of Dr. Lyon as secretary.

It was mentioned by the Chairman that the Commission had commenced to take evidence regarding the water supply, and on his suggestion the documents were ordered to be recorded.

ADJUSTMENT OF CHARGES FOR WATER.

The Clerk submitted a Government resolution agreeing to an adjustment of charges on account of Vehar water supplied to Government buildings.

Mr. Crawford said this fight about the Vehar water rates had been going on for three years, and the last time the Bench had agreed to accept two-thirds of the current town rates provided the rate did not exceed one rupee per 1,000 gallons. It had remained to be decided what amount Government should pay for the arrears from the time the water works were made over to the Justices. It had been very difficult to settle that satisfactorily, because up to the middle of 1867 there were no meters in Government buildings, and the consumption of water was unknown ; but at that time he induced Government to put in meters, and careful readings were afterwards taken. The Government officers, however, did not take charge of the meters, and consquently the Government declined to take the readings except from the 1st August 1868. At last they were induced to place the reading of the meters under their own officers and to take the readings for the last six months as a basis for the preceding years. The whole thing had been worked out in accordance with the Government resolution, which was reasonable, and all the Municipality could expect, considering the great lapse of time and to a certain extent the neglect of the municipal officers in those days, to press the claim on Government. The result was that up to the end of 1868, Government would have to adjust for water supply Rs. 1,56,680, from the 3rd November 1863, the date at which the works became vested in the Justices. He might add that Government had looked very closely after the water supply, each officer being responsible for his meter, and the economising of the water that passed through it. Still the revenue to the Municipality would be considerable, for though the readings were taken during the closing five months of last year, during the cold season, and the monsoon, when the consumption was at a minimum, the rates amounted to Rs. 21,363, from which is calculated the annual revenue would be about half a lakh.

Mr. Wood thought that great credit was due to the Municipal Commissioner for his perseverance in this matter. (Hear, hear.) They must not look so much to the question whether the Bench had got absolute justice, but they must be gratified that the great point had been gained.

It was then agreed to record the resolution.

THE PROPOSED CENSUS.

The Clerk submitted a Government resolution on the subject of taking a census of the city of Bombay.

The Chairman explained that the Government stated that a general census of India was to be taken in 1871, and that therefore the Bench might consider that a census of Bombay, at the present time, was unnecessary. He did not know what might be the opinion of the native gentlemen ; but for his own part, he thought that if a census was to be taken in 1871 a preliminary one just now might well be dispensed with.

Mr. Crawford remarked that the Bench might congratulate themselves on being able to save the enormous expense of a census. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Municipal Commissioner, the Clerk was instructed to inform Government that the Bench concurred in their suggestion that no preliminary census was necessary.

TRANSFER OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Clerk submitted a Government resolution relating to the conveyance of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

The Chairman explained that the solicitor to Government reported that he had sent forward the documents which completed the conveyance of the Gardens to the Justices of the Peace and that he wished to know whether the expense was to be borne by the Government or the Justices. The Government stated that the expense of the deed of conveyance must be borne by the Municipality. He thought that was quite fair, because if the property was made over to them, the least the they could do was to pay for the expense of the conveyance. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was ordered to be recorded.

THE OVERBRIDGES.

The Clerk then read the following letter from Mr. Ormiston—

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

To C. P. JUSTICE LEATHES, Esq., Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the Worshipful Bench, my account current with the Contributors of the Overbridges over the G. I. P. Railway at the native town.

You will observe that the expenditure has been Rs. 6,22,519-10-11, of which the Justices have contributed

THE DRESS OF ENGLISHWOMEN.

It is no new thing to hear it said abroad that Englishwomen have bad taste in dress. It would, of course be easy to meet the assertion with a round contradiction, but observant travellers usually admit that, though the charge may be exaggerated, it is not always or entirely without foundation. Frenchwomen profess to regard the average dress of their English sisters as being a few degrees removed from barbarism. Americans are fond of declaring that in no other country in the world are there so many ill-dressed women to be seen as in this. Some part of these criticisms may fairly be set down to affectation or to national prejudices, and it may also be said that French and American women are over-dressed, and that Englishwomen have no ambition to outshine them. Making large allowances for these considerations, there is still something left unexplained. As a matter of fact, the great majority of French or American women do not over-dress, for they are unable to afford extravagance. A "Saratoga belle," or the American girl frequently met with at a continental *table d'hôte*, may be a dreadful warning to all properly brought up young ladies, but neither can be taken as a fair specimen of her countrywomen, many of whom dress very cheaply and yet always look spruce and becoming. The poorest native-born American woman has a trimness in her dress which saves her from the castaway look so common among our own poor. In France or America the class corresponding to our middle class are far more tastefully dressed, as a rule, than Englishwomen. There are doubtless ladies among us, and not a few in number, who dress with incomparable elegance and judgment. But the best test of the question is this: stand in any great thoroughfare of Paris, New York, and London, and see what kind of dress every woman who happens to pass by is wearing. Take the Strand, or Regent-street, the Boulevards, and Broadway, and notice the characteristic style of dress in each city. Itwill be found that an immense proportion of women in Paris and New York look tidy and neat, while of our own countrywomen the larger number seem deficient either in taste or in a proper care for their personal appearance. The poor woman here is too often slatternly, or else she is pranked out in ornaments which would look very well on a May Day queen. There are, of course, plentiful exceptions, but, as a rule, the dress of the poor matches the squalor of their lot. And even wealth does not save some women from being dowdies.

Dress is so entirely a matter of taste that many persons would honestly prefer the style of the most careless Englishwoman to that of the neatest Frenchwoman. They would see nothing disagreeable in a green bonnet with blue ribbons, or a yellow dress with red stripes. Such persons will certainly not admit that there is anything to be improved in the dress of Englishwomen. Without contesting their views, we may suggest a few causes which at times appear to render perfection in dress impossible. In the first place, a certain prudery and a dread of being "stared at" often check Englishwomen from availing themselves of inventions in dress. If a tailor who has won the confidence of his customers invents a new cut for a coat, or alters the shape of trousers there is seldom any hesitation in adopting his ideas. Men have no fear of being taken for something worse than they really are because they fall in with a new fashion. But women sometimes take it into their heads to resist a really good fashion. They are afraid to compromise themselves, and they especially dread being made to resemble those questionable persons who cannot afford to dispense with any attraction which is within their reach, and who consequently always take care to dress well. The ideas are sure to get the newest fashion, and the decorous young lady, or the respectable mother of a family, adopts it when it has been made common. Short dresses, or "costumes," as they are sometimes called, received this kind of treatment. When they first made their appearance in the streets of London the British matron looked upon the wearers with the superiority of conscious virtue, and continued all the more firmly to gather her own dress in great bunches under each arm. If her husband was walking with her, his boots were draggled by a muddy train, and his anger was kindled within him by noticing the number of times his wife's dress was trodden upon. The short dress had long been worn in France and America, but here it was called "fast," and a woman who wore one was suspected of being no better than she should be. Now they are in almost universal use. They are convenient, pretty, and may be made at almost any price. At this moment it is rare to see a woman in our streets with a long dress on. Consequently we already hear of a change of fashion in France.

But reluctance to adopt new fashions is not always the explanation of the circumstance to which we have called attention, for Englishwomen sometimes jump into a French milliner's arms with unwise precipitation. The "panier" now in vogue—the revival of an old style of the—have been adopted almost without a struggle. The— stout woman as well as the very lean one now comes out with an unnatural protuberance in what appears to be a most inconvenient position. There is no discrimination exercised in adapting the fashion to the wearer. There are few stout women who could bear the addition of a hump *behind* without looking all the worse for it. The [illegible] almost invites the charitable interference of passers-by. Another tailor would make the same man a coat which would enable him to appear with credit any day in the park. There is a similar difference in the cut and fit of women's dresses. Some women spend a good deal of money in dress and yet never look well. Take the single article of bonnets. Is it not strange how few are the woman who wear becoming bonnets? One can see in almost any shop the sort of bonnet which would suit them to a nicety; but they are either not bought or are worn by women for whom they were never intended. When a man goes [illegible] bonnet shop, and examines the various devices which are exhibited on the rods around him, he wonders that a woman is ever seen with a bonnet on which does not set her face off to advantage. But a fair woman will stick a monstrous green bonnet upon her head, or a fair woman will wear red, or a sallow woman yellow, for never think that she is doing herself an injury. To the public, who are obliged to look upon her, a wrong. The ribbons or trimming are often in shocking contrast with the colour of her dress. It may be said that some people have no eye for harmony of colour, but those who do possess the gift seldom have the courage to follow their own ideas. They take what is recommended to them in the shop. As for boots, there can be no doubt that our countrywomen make a worse appearance than any women who wear the boots of a civilized period. One would suppose that there were scarcely any good bootmakers in England, and perhaps there are not very many. In this country a woman's boot is nearly always low at the ankle, much too long, misshapen, coarsely made—altogether as bad a piece of workmanship as could well be produced. If a woman seems to have a large or clumsy foot, in the majority of instances the shoemaker is responsible for the unsightliness. The truth appears to be that shoemakers are seldom properly trained for their business. There are few men in the trade who have given the time and thought to bootmaking which two or three tailors have devoted to the making of trousers and coats—not without advantage to themselves.

Men as well as women sometimes dress in an eccentric manner from mere caprice, or from an idea that it is unworthy of a "sensible" person to take any trouble whatever about dress. They think it is creditable to them to say, "I do not care how I dress." In reality, it only shows that they are untidy by nature. No man pays his brains a compliment by going about the streets a sloven. Men of talent, writers, and great orators, must cherish the belief that they are superior to dress, or the shabbiest men in the community would not be found so often in their ranks. Why is it that a great man of one party, who is necessarily much observed by the public, will always wear light coloured trousers? Why does he never wear a dark colour for a change? Has he no friend near him to take away his trousers in the night, and put a new pair by his bedside, as they say used to be done with Johnson? To be sure, there is no worse [illegible] the mainstay of the opposite party. Both are simply [illegible]tly objects, so far as mere dress can render them [illegible] Have these eminent men any right to appear before the world to a disadvantage? They do not pay their intellects any homage by wearing clothes which seem part of a discarded wardrobe given in charity to some hospital. Clever women usually show the same contempt of dress. If untidiness were confined to them it would not be of very much consequence, but it is more general with their sex, strange to say, than with ours. And yet very few women can prudently disregard the attractions which they might derive from dresses of tasteful tints and perfect shape. The draggle-tailed appearance of married women of the poorer classes is, we do not doubt, one cause of the preference which their husbands show for the public-house. It must be a miserable thing to live in the same house with a woman who is, figuratively speaking, down at heel all over.

We believe it to be true that Englishwomen attach less importance to dress than their sisters in America or France. They like to look well at home rather than to make a great show out of doors. When they have this ambition and succeed in it they are to be commended; but too often they do not succeed. The ultimate explanation is that our countrywomen have some radical defect in taste. But, although foreigners may be perfectly satisfied with this theory, it can be proved to be unjust. An Englishwoman's home is generally the model of everything which a home should be. Her own rooms are beautifully arranged, and filled with evidences of an accomplished taste. Her children are dressed charmingly. American mothers borrow their fashion of dressing children from England, although for their own attire they take the word of command from Paris. The great cause of the inferiority of Englishwomen's dress, when it exists, is the shameful way in which they are treated by shopkeepers and milliners. Linen-drapers' and silkmercers' houses are filled with men who are no more fit to choose or sell dresses than so many cow-boys. They force their masters' wares upon timid customers, by dragging in the names of two or three duchesses who are supposed to have bought the same goods only yesterday, and to have sent for a fresh supply this very morning. They have no notion of the colours or shapes which would suit a woman best. There are several shops in London where women only are employed, and where dress is studied and practised as an art; and at these a customer is generally quite safe. There are at least half a dozen establishments—probably many more—which never turn out a woman badly dressed. Man-milliners have done much mischief, and the fact that it is a man, and an Englishman, who at present sets the fashions for all France, does not prove that every clumsy booby is fit to go into the same line of business.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OLD SOLDIERS.

Great temptations have hitherto been held out to soldiers to induce them to re-engage after the termination of their first term of service. In addition to the extra penny a day to which they were entitled they received a free kit, or compensation in lieu of it, besides twenty days' marching money to enable them to spend at home the two months' leave invariably allowed. The desire to retain these old soldiers has passed away, and the present Government by no means wish to induce old broken-down veterans to fill the ranks at a great expense to the country. Yet, naturally unwilling to prevent really good and active men from continuing in the service if they honestly wish to do so, the Minister of War will not refuse to accept their services; but no bounties or compensations or allowances are to be granted to any soldier who re-engages after the beginning of April. No one acquainted with the army can doubt that this will have a most beneficial effect, and that we shall now cease to purchase a bad second-hand article at a more expensive rate than that given for a new soldier. It is also further decided that any man having once accepted his discharge will not be re-engaged for the army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS AND THEIR "SEMBLABLES."

Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, in his "Histoire des Anomalies, 1836," described the Siamese twins, who had visited Paris for the first time in the previous year. He placed them in his scientific classification under the first order (Autositaires) of double composite monstrosities; their sub-classification was in the second family (Monomphahans) of the first tribe, and the generic division was Xiphopage. In his description, he says that the brothers persistently refused to allow him to complete an examination of the connecting band, alleging that it caused them pain; he consequently was unable to verify the statement of many American physicians, that it encloses some portion of the abdominal viscera. He regarded it as important that Dr. Warren, of Boston, ascertained in 1829 that the pulsations of one were accelerated without for some time affecting the circulation of the other, and adds that almost all the published accounts of the twins mingled errors and truth, the duty of instructing by a sincere exposition of the facts being unfortunately sacrificed to the desire to astonish by marvellous tales. The great savant says that he had seen several similar monstrosities, all bi-male or bi-female, preserved in public collections, and gives an account of a case of female twins, born in 1804 in British India, who were alive it would appear, in 1827 in the village of Arasoor, in the district of Bhavany. There was a slight difference in their height; their ordinary position was face to face, and so they slept, but in walking they drew apart, and moved each side by side. M. Saint-Hilaire also describes, among numerous others, a double monster which he places in his family of Exsomphalians, and classes generically as Fygopage—the sisters Helena and Judith, born united back to back in 1701 at Szony, in Hungary. They were shown at seven years of age in England and all over Europe, and at nine were placed by the Archbishop of Strigonia in a convent at Pressburg. These extraordinary creatures, some verses on whom are attributed to Pope, and who each spoke Hungarian, German, and French, with a little English and Italian, differed in size, health, temperament, and character. They had such diseases as measles and small-pox at the same time, but when the smaller and weaker was attacked by a fatal disease of the lungs, the other was only slightly feverish for a few days. Suddenly, however, she lost her strength, although retaining perfectly her speech and faculties, and after a brief agony she succumbed, the victim, not of her own sickness, but of the death of her sister. They both expired almost at the same moment.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CAREER OF A SPORTING NOBLEMAN.

We (*Standard* of March 12) regret to have to announce the death of the Earl of Glasgow, at Hawkhead, Renfrewshire, early yesterday morning.

James Carr-Boyle, the fifth Earl of Glasgow, and known for several years as Viscount Kelburne, was born in 1792, and was consequently in his 77th year. In the days of his youth the deceased nobleman selected the navy for his profession, but soon quitted it as a lieutenant, to hunt, shoot, and race, and to enjoy the sociable company of the late Marquis of Queensberry; Sir J. Heron Maxwell, Lord Kennedy, Sir James Boswell, and a few other notables of that day. The doings of this select band created no little sensation in the sporting world, and many are the anecdotes still told of them. The deceased lord in his younger days was more partial to hunting than racing, and he filled the post of master of the Renfrewshire hounds with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to the sportsmen of that district. His horses were the best that money could procure and there were but few men of that time who could finish in front of him after a long run. *Baily* records the particulars of one of his early adventures, the reproduction of which may be interesting. It appears that one night after his lordship had dined with some of his companions a warm dispute arose between him and Lord Kennedy as to the merits of their respective skill in the art of driving. As a matter of course a match for £500 was the only means of settling the dispute, and although it was "past twelve o'clock and a stormy night," two coaches and teams were ordered out from the neighbouring hotel, and [illegible] were harnessed to them. We have a full account of the [illegible] Appleby's (landlord) [illegible]ous sketch of "The Road" of the astonishing [illegible] coach passenger of the old school at finding himself [illegible]one of those modern [illegible] which were introduced just prior to [illegible] made in the [illegible] with the crack coachman [illegible] the guard of the age, and a thorough-bred team, that would have said had he been an inside passenger in one of the drags of the above nobleman's night being as dark as pitch, the road barely wide enough for one waggon at a time, the clamour almost [illegible] the start, the frequent cannons, the amiable colloquies, and the sharp turns, would have [illegible]sted a man for the remainder of his life. As it was, Lord Glasgow was winning easily when he arrived at the top of a hill where two roads met, one leading to the sea and the other to the town of Ardrossan, where the match terminated unfortunately, with that luck which has invariably followed Lord Glasgow through life, he chose the wrong road, lost his wager, and with difficulty stopped the coach and horses from being upset into the bay.

During the last thirty or forty years, however, his lordship has been more known as a princely patron of the turf than in any other capacity, and the chivalrous manner in which he was accustomed to match animals bred by himself against the best horses of the day is still in the recollection of some of the frequenters of Newmarket. Amongst his early and unsuccessful matches were those when he backed Retriever against Priam, and Acteon against Memnon; and his love of match-making was continued up to the close of last season. His compeers, generally speaking, were Sir Robert Peel, Admiral Rous, and Sir Joseph Hawley, and, as is pretty well known, the plucky earl generally came off second best. This continued ill luck may be attributed to his lordship's adhering to the Miss Whip and other bad blood; but nothing daunted he was wont to witness his defeats and losses with almost the same feelings as if he had been the winner. On one occasion some kind friend saluted him after a defeat with "What an unfortunate man you are, Glasgow." "Well, I don't think you ought to consider a man unfortunate with £40,000 a year," replied the evergreen sportsman. During the last seven or eight years his lordship's luck changed for the better owing to his having mated Stockwell and Young Melbourne with some of his Physalis mares—none of whom, by the bye, were ever named, and consequently the task of tracing their pedigrees in the present and future studbooks cannot do otherwise than elicit expressions of regret that there is no turf law to compel owners to name their produce on reaching the age of twelve months. The earl's great ambition was to win a Derby, but his best performer for that race was General Peel, who finished second to Blair Athol in 1864, and thus secured the place bets for that portion of the public who backed him "because the old lord always tries." In the preceding year his Rapid Rhone was third to Macaroni; and in Asco, in 1866, he carried off the Alexandra Plate with Strafford, who, like General Peel and Rapid Rhone, was by Young Melbourne. Knowsley, by Stockwell, from an Orlando mare, also won a few races, as did three or four goodshaped fillies by Toxophilite, during the last two or three years. When General Peel won the Two Thousand in 1864 the public shouted most vehemently, "Lord Glasgow wins," and the eccentric but worthy sportsman felt very proud in having properly mated a homebred mare with a son of the famous old Melbourne—in fact, he raced in a most chivalrous spirit, regardless of £ s. d.; and it is said that had Aldcroft won the Derby for him he would have made him a present of the entire stake £6,450. His representative, however, met a better horse in Blair Athol who again defeated the General for the Doncaster St. Leger.

Lord Glasgow was the oldest member of the Jockey Club, and when he had some little difficulty with Admiral Rous, some six years ago, in reference to the appointment of Mr. M'George as starter without trying one or two others, he sent the admiral six letters on the subject, in one of which he remarked, "I can subscribe to the last two lines of your letter, and say with you, 'for our few remaining years let us live in peace.'" That sentence conveys the character of the departed nobleman. He was kind-hearted to a most forgiving disposition, and whenever he "warmed" his trainers or jockeys in language more noted for its frankness than its elegance, he was the first to "make it up" with them. Impertinence from well-to-do servants he neither could nor would endure, and this fact accounts for his having had at least a dozen different trainers to prepare his horses. As a warm supporter and well-wisher of our national pastime he had no superior, and the public well knew it; for, whenever his horses won, the cheering was both loud and long. If we may judge from the size of his blood-stock during the last six or seven years it may truly be said that he has done more to improve the breed of the English thorough-bred than have all the theoretical horsemen put together. He was so partial to his horses that, whenever they failed to reach his standard of excellence, he ordered them to be shot rather than dispose of them at the risk of their meeting with ill-treatment. To avoid such a fate, from half-a-dozen to a dozen were annually shot, a day being set apart for that purpose at the close of each season. His lordship's well-known colours—white body and crimson sleeves—will be missed at Newmarket and elsewhere, as will the tall and spare figure of the good old sportsman who has been called to his last home.

The Newmarket people will long cherish his memory, although they may not be disposed to erect a monument on their far-famed heath in honour of a man who kept horses purely for the love of seeing them gallantly strain every nerve in order that they might defeat each other when passing the judge's box amidst the deafening applause of the spectators.

The deceased nobleman was Lord Lieutenant of Renfrewshire, and in 1843 sat in the Lower House as Lord Kelburne. He married, in 1821, Miss Hay Mackenzie, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Mackenzie, of New Hall and Cromarty, and leaving no issue, the title and Scotch estates descend to the Hon. George Frederick Boyle.

INDIAN SUBJECTS IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD NAPIER'S ANNUITY BILL.

In the House of Lords on March 9 the Duke of Argyll withdrew this bill, the object of which is to enable Lord Napier of Magdala to enjoy both his salary as a member of the Council of Bombay and the pension awarded him by an act of last session, on the ground that it should properly originate with the House of Commons.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

In the Commons on March 5, on the motion that the resolution as to the supplementary estimate for the Abyssinian expedition be agreed to,

Mr. Alderman Lusk wished to take the opportunity of impressing on the Government the necessity of having more speedy and satisfactory accounts from India. Merchants having ships in India found no difficulty in communicating with them by telegram and giving direction as to what cargoes they should bring home. He could not therefore comprehend the peculiar difficulty of communicating with the Government of India with respect to these matters of account. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ought really to be able to tell them a little more of this supplemental estimate than he had done. Those who had experience in business could not understand these difficulties. There was another point which was not mentioned last night, and which he must impress on the Government. The Foreign-office should not send Consuls to places where they were not wanted—(a laugh)—and they could not be too careful in their selection of those they did send, for many of them were very peculiar men, and we were responsible for them. He hoped they had now heard the last of the Abyssinian affair. It was all very well to talk of the honour and glory of the expedition, and of "the banner of St. George floating on the mountains of Rasselas;" but the tax-payers of this country had to pay rather heavily for it all. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was sorry he could not give the hon. gentleman any further information on this subject than he had stated last evening. He was not Chancellor of the Exchequer for India—(a laugh)—and had no official pecuniary relations with India. He had neither been able to extract from the Indian Government any account, nor any account why they did not render one. (A laugh.)

The motion was then agreed to.

CENTRAL ASIA.

On March 8 an Hon. Member gave notice that on going into committee of supply on Friday, March 12, he would call the attention of the House to the state of affairs in Central Asia.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Sir P. O'Brien asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was the fact that gentlemen had been recently selected by the office of examiners at the India Civil Service examination who were at the time private tutors in the Universities; and whether it was the fact that the practice of selecting some of the examiners from among the members of Irish universities had been of late years discontinued.

Mr. Grant Duff—In reply to my hon. friend, I have to say that the Civil Service Commissioners rarely appoint as examiners for the Civil Service of India gentlemen who are engaged in private tuition. To make, however, a rule of absolutely excluding gentlemen so engaged would be tantamount to refusing the assistance of some persons of exceptional efficiency. No one is ever knowingly appointed to examine his own pupils and three appointments have been cancelled in the past year lest this untoward result should arise. No practice of selecting as examiners members of Irish universities having ever prevailed, it cannot be said to have been discontinued. Such persons have often been appointed, and will no doubt often be again, because they were the best men available not because they were Irish. It may console my hon. friend to know that in a list containing all the names of examiners for the Indian Civil Service since 1858, I find seven connected with the Irish and only five connected with the Scotch universities.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.

On March 12, Sir C. Wingfield asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would lay before the House a copy of the despatch of the Secretary of State for India to the Governor-General of India, with reference to the act passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 1st of October, 1868, entitled the Punjab Tenancy Act.

Mr. Grant Duff—I cannot do what my hon. friend wishes, because no such despatch exists. A despatch on the Punjab Tenancy Bill was drawn last November, but it was cancelled by the then Secretary of State in Council, and never went to India.

STEAM VERSUS SAILS.

The days of the larger class of sailing-vessels in the Transatlantic Trade are nearly numbered. The resistless march of steam, as we long ago foresaw and predicted, is gradually crowding them from all the great routes which formerly afforded an abundance of employment and profit forcing them to seek business on long voyages where steamers have as yet been unable to gain a foot-hold, or to eke out a precarious existence in carrying coarse articles, coal, iron, lumber, &c., at rates which are, for the most part, unremunerative. Before the rebellion there was not a single steamer running from any Southern port to Europe, and but few employed in the Coastwise Trade. Now there are steam lines from every Southern port of importance, either in active operation or projected, while the bulk of the business [illegible] Southern and Northern ports is performed by steam, the sailing vessels comprising between fifty and sixty ships of varying capacity. The last link in the chain of direct trade between the South and Europe that has been [illegible] British steamer [illegible]ablishment of a line comprising two [illegible] *Fleece* and the *Mauritius*. The first-named ship will be due at Mobile on the 25th inst., and on her return trip she will, it is stated, carry at least 3,000 bales of cotton. It only remains now for Norfolk to carry forward its project, to place every Southern seaboard city of any considerable note, in direct communication, with Europe, thus greatly lessening the dependence upon sailing vessels for the movement of the great staple of the South. And, as arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of imported goods from the ports to all the principal distributive centres of the interior, it is fair to presume that a considerable portion of the Southern and Western Trades, which has hitherto centred here, will be drawn off by the southern lines. As an offset to this, however, the current of cotton from the South to the North, both by steamer and rail, instead of going direct to Europe, is increasing, for the reason that, by adopting the northern route, the planters and factors have the choice of a greater number of markets, at little or no increase of expense. Both New York and European ports there are no less than nine regular steamships plying four to Liverpool, [illegible] to London, Glasgow, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg, two dispatching ships semi-weekly, five weekly, and two semi-monthly. Besides these, there is occasionally a transient steamer on some of the routes; so that there is an average of 10 weekly steam clearances to Transatlantic ports. As it is calculated that each steamer displaces four ships, there are now employed in the large steam fleet plying port alone thrown out of old employments through the potent agency of steam. Neither Boston nor Philadelphia has a direct line of steamships, if we except, one of the Cunard steamers, which touches at Boston semi-monthly; though we believe a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool is projected, and another to a German port is talked of. The importance of Bremen as a Commercial centre appears to be increasing from year to year, and its communications with this country are increasing in corresponding proportion. It now assumes to be the largest cotton market in Germany, and as cotton spinning is fast increasing in that country, soon expects to hold the same position in the cotton trade of the Continent as Liverpool does in that of Great Britain. The business of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company of Bremen, which was established in 1857, with only four steamships running to New York, has since increased to such an extent that they are now running to the port 11 first-class iron steamships of 3,000 tons burthen and will soon dispatch two steamers a week from each port. The same company also run two steamers to Baltimore, and will shortly add two more to the same line. The experiment of running two steamers to New Orleans has also proved so successful, that two new boats will be put on regularly next fall. A line of steamers connects Galveston with Liverpool, and during the winter months there is a line between Portland and Liverpool. This cursory glance of the Transatlantic steam fleet will afford an idea of the extent to which sailing vessels have been displaced by steam in the American Carrying Trade. To this cause of decadence of an interest that in past years contributed more than any other towards our Commercial greatness, must be added our crude and restrictive financial policy, which prevents many of our great staples of manufacture from successfully competing with those of other nations in the markets of the world. Instead of exchanging our products for those of other countries prices are so enhanced by extreme taxes, a debased currency, and consequent high wages of labour, that nations which have a balance against us, can buy cheaper elsewhere; and unless this policy shall be exchanged for a better one, we shall, ere long, be obliged to pay for a still larger proportion of the foreign products we consume, in gold and bonds, and rely more than ever upon the home markets for home products. Hence any effort, looking to the recuperation of our Mercantile Marine must be accompanied by reform in our fiscal system, for without Commerce, ships are useless property. The Transatlantic steamship lines are not only owned and controlled abroad, but the bulk of the Carrying Trade on the Atlantic, which still adheres to sailing vessels, is done by foreign flags—a condition of things that is extremely humiliating, when it is considered that 10 years ago we occupied the foremost rank in the Merchant Marines of the world. But, as long as our Carrying Trade must be carried on by foreign vessels, because they can be built and sailed cheaper than our own, it is surely better for us that it should be done by American owners. We should thus have more wealth created, and more revenue therefrom. The opportunity can be secured by removing the present disability under our registry law. As long as the present law continues, our shipowners are likely to derive but little advantage from the Carrying Trade, outside of the coastwise branch, and they may be compelled to wholly withdraw from a traffic, in which foreign governments are sensible enough not to forbid their subjects to engage.—*New York Shipping List.*

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1868, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
" " .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo's sight above	2/0 3/0	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	"
On demand	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
On Scotland do.	...	
On Ireland do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th April 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at Rs. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at Rs. 11 1d.	"
2 do.	at Rs. 11 1 3/16d.	"
1 do.	at Rs. 11 2d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at Rs. 11 2d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities thereon being custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends's Bills.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities thereon being custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends's Bills.

On Interest and Dividends, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

TELEGRAPH POSTS.—For Sale, a number of Teak Posts, lying on Carnac Bunder. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—Orders for Apples, ex "Zephyr," should be addressed to Messrs. Jacob Sawoo & Co., the purchasers, at our Ice vaults, No. 9 Marine Street.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY.
No. 9, Marine Street.

Ice on sale from 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. Price one anna per lb.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Grammar. Rs. 3 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 180 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—For Sale, one Steam Mortar Mill (Horizontal Crushing Rollers) with steam power attached, and another without steam power, both in working order. For price and particulars apply to K., office of this paper.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

FOR SALE, one well seasoned American Wooden Bungalow, with doors and windows, one Drawing Room, one Dining Room, two Bed Rooms, and two Dressing Rooms; also a separate Cook Room with Godown and a separate Stable.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. LAING, Machinist and Gun-maker, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch 1 inch Plate Iron
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanized and Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

CIGAR CASES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas...	2 8	2 12
Do. do. do. ...	2 12	3 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Manillas ...	3 8	4 0
CALF TELESCOPE, for Nos. 2 and 3 Trichinopoly.	4 0	4 8
CALF TELESCOPE, for No. 1 Trichinopoly ...	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, lined with watered silk on strong well hinged electro-gilt frames with spring fastening for Nos. 2 and 3 Manillas ...	4 8	5 0
MOROCCO, Book shaped, as last, for No. 1 Manillas ...	5 8	6 0
MOROCCO, lined with foiled Cedar Wood; with divisions, flap, enchased gilt double action lock on side, and strong leather handle, filled with one hundred of the choicest No.